

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JULY 10 1863.

NO. 163.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by

HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large man-
moth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-
eral as in any of the newspapers published in the
west.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and
everybody can save a vast amount of labor by
having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style
of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
FOR SALE
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.
MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DE-
CISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
2 vols. Price \$10 00
REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY,
1 vol. Price 5 00
DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,
1 vol. Price 3 00
GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS,
&c., by JOHN C. HERNDON,
1 vol. Price 3 00
GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6,
Pamphlet form. Price 1 00
LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STAT-
UTES,
1 vol. Price 3 00

BLANKS.
BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of
all kinds.
Price—50cts. per quire.
JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EX-
ECUTIONS.
Price—50cts. per quire.

CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICES, REPLEVIN
BONDS, &c.
Price—50cts. per quire.
SHERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS.
Price—50cts. per quire.
CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS.
Price—50cts. per quire.

BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky,
at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.
Price—50cts. per quire
BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quires.

Orders from a distance for any of the above
named Books or Blanks will be promptly attend-
ed to when accompanied by the Cash; and if de-
sired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be
pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by
the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
We are prepared to execute all kinds of
Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,

In the neatest and best style, on short notices, and
as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and
on moderate terms.

BLANKS.
Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks,
printed on short notices and moderate terms.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GAR-
RARD county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 16th
of October, 1862, a negro man calling himself FAITH
or FATE. He is about 21 years of age, weighs
160 pounds, dark copper color, 5 feet 10 inches
high. Says he belongs to Levi White, of Ruth-
erford county, near Hickman Bridge. He is about
50 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark com-
plexion, and stout made.

The owner can come forward, prove proper-
ty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as
the law requires.

W. M. JONES, J. H. C.
April 8th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GAR-
RARD county jail, as a runaway slave, 23d day of
November, 1862, a negro man calling himself CHARLES.
He is about 30 years of age, weighs
180 to 200 pounds, black color, 5 feet 10 inches
high. Says he belongs to James P. Williams, of
Loudon county, Alabama.

The owner can come forward, prove proper-
ty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as
the law requires.

W. M. ROMANS, J. G. C.
April 28, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BAL-
lard county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 16th
of April, 1863, a negro man calling himself TAY-
LOR. He is the property of Joseph Petrus, of
Lincoln county, Kentucky, near Crab Orchard.
He is about 15 years of age, dark complexion, 4
feet 9 inches high, and will weigh about 90
pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove proper-
ty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as
the law requires.

W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.
June 22, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL
of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 13th
of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself JIM.
Says he is the property of Owes Suth-
erland, of Cassey county, Kentucky. He is about
30 years of age, 6 feet 1 inch high, dark color,
and will weigh about 185 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove proper-
ty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as
the law requires.

W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.
June 22, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL
of Monroe county, as a runaway slave, on the 31st
day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself AUGUSTUS.
Says he is the property of J. J.
Mercer, of Jackson county, Tennessee. He is
about 5 feet 4 inches high, very black, with large
white eyes, and will weigh about 130 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove proper-
ty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as
the law requires.

MARTIN BAILEY, J. M. C.
June 8th, 1863-1m.

RUNAWAYS IN LOGAN JAIL.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN
county jail as a runaway slave, on the 16th day of
April, 1863, a negro man calling himself JOHN.
He is about 5 feet 5 inches high, black color,
very large head, hair grown nearly to his eyes,
weighs about 160 pounds. Says he is free and
his home is in Virginia.

The owner can come forward, prove proper-
ty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as
the law requires.

WESLEY GARRETT, J. B. C.
May 27, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN
county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 10th day of
March, 1863, a negro man calling himself WYATT.
He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, black color, and
has on an old black coat and gray pants. Says
he is free and lives in Louisville, Ky., but offers
no proof of his freedom.

The owner can come forward, prove proper-
ty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as
the law requires.

JOSEPH FOERG, J. L. C.
May 5, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN
county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 10th day of
February, 1863, a negro man calling himself WYATT.
He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, black color, and
has on an old black coat and gray pants. Says
he is free and lives in Louisville, Ky., but offers
no proof of his freedom.

The owner can come forward, prove proper-
ty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as
the law requires.

JOSEPH FOERG, J. L. C.
May 5, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE HART
county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro woman
calling herself CHARITY. She is about 24 years of
age, dark copper color, and weighs 115 pounds.
Says she belongs to Samuel Henning, of Al-
abama.

The owner can come forward, prove proper-
ty, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as
the law requires.

WM. KNIGHT, J. H. C.
May 5, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART
county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 29th day of
April, 1863, a negro boy who calls himself JOE.
He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches
high, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds, of black
color. Says he belongs to Joe Morris, of May-
ville, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove proper-
ty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as
the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
March 24th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART
county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 29th day of
April, 1863, a negro boy who calls himself JOE.
He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches
high, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds, of black
color. Says he belongs to Joe Morris, of May-
ville, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove proper-
ty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as
the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
March 24th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART
county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 29th day of
April, 1863, a negro boy who calls himself JOE.
He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches
high, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds, of black
color. Says he belongs to Joe Morris, of May-
ville, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove proper-
ty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as
the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
March 24th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART
county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 29th day of
April, 1863, a negro boy who calls himself JOE.
He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches
high, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds, of black
color. Says he belongs to Joe Morris, of May-
ville, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove proper-
ty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as
the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
March 24th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART
county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 29th day of
April, 1863, a negro boy who calls himself JOE.
He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches
high, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds, of black
color. Says he belongs to Joe Morris, of May-
ville, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove proper-
ty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as
the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
March 24th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART
county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 29th day of
April, 1863, a negro boy who calls himself JOE.
He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches
high, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds, of black
color. Says he belongs to Joe Morris, of May-
ville, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove proper-
ty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as
the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
March 24th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART
county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 29th day of
April, 1863, a negro boy who calls himself JOE.
He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches
high, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds, of black
color. Says he belongs to Joe Morris, of May-
ville, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove proper-
ty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as
the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
March 24th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART
county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 29th day of
April, 1863, a negro boy who calls himself JOE.
He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches
high, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds, of black
color. Says he belongs to Joe Morris, of May-
ville, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove proper-
ty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as
the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
March 24th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART
county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 29th day of
April, 1863, a negro boy who calls himself JOE.
He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches
high, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds, of black
color. Says he belongs to Joe Morris, of May-
ville, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove proper-
ty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as
the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
March 24th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART
county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 29th day of
April, 1863, a negro boy who calls himself JOE.
He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches
high, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds, of black
color. Says he belongs to Joe Morris, of May-
ville, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove proper-
ty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as
the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
March 24th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART
county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 29th day of
April, 1863, a negro boy who calls himself JOE.
He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches
high, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds, of black
color. Says he belongs to Joe Morris, of May-
ville, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove proper-
ty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as
the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
March 24th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART
county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 29th day of
April, 1863, a negro boy who calls himself JOE.
He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches
high, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds, of black
color. Says he belongs to Joe Morris, of May-
ville, Ky.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1863.

[From the New York Weekly.]
The Hospital Papers;

or,
FACTS FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF A WOUNDED SOLDIER.

"What is your father's name?"
Marvin," responded a sweet childish voice.

The first voice was that of Miss B, our nurse, and the second—I started as I heard it—was the unmistakable tone of little Genevieve, my friend, and the preserver of my life.

It was the afternoon of my second day at the hospital. I half raised myself from the bed and turned my head in the direction of the voices. The open door of the room afforded me a partial view of the hall outside. And there stood little Genevieve, her fair face lit up to that of the nurse with an expression of eager inquiry, while one of her small hands rested upon the handle of a heavy basket at her feet.

"Marvin," repeated the child, perceiving that the face of the nurse wore a troubled expression. "I'm sure he's here, for I read his name on the list."

Still that troubled expression upon the face of the nurse. She partially turned her head to conceal a tear; then, stooping down, she tenderly pushed the fair hair from the child's brow and kissed her.

"Why don't you take me to papa? Oh! do take me to him!" said Genevieve, pleadingly. "If you knew how much he wanted to see me, and how many nice things I have got for him in this basket, you wouldn't make me wait—indeed you wouldn't!"

"Be patient my little girl," said the nurse, soothingly. "We must wait till the doctor comes. Come in here, and sit down," she continued, leading the child to a chair near the head of my bed, and then going back for the basket.

"Oh! what a heavy load!" she said, as she laid it at the child's feet. "What a heavy load for a little girl. Did you bring this all the way from the city?"

"Yes, ma'am, but it wasn't so very heavy, after all; for I thought of papa all the way along, and that made it seem light. Oh!" continued the child clasping her little hands together, while an expression of intense joy radiated her countenance, "papa will be so glad!"

At that moment a distressing moan was borne to our ears from a room not far distant.

"Oh! what was that?" exclaimed the child, starting up with a look of deep and touching sympathy.

"Her father's death? So then he really thinks that Marvin will die?"

"Oh, yes; the poor fellow can't hold out long."

The nurse's words proved true. Marvin died the next day, at five o'clock in the afternoon; and then little Genevieve—this child who had come all alone from New York to nurse her father, but in reality only to see him die, bowed the fair head upon her little hands, and gave away to her childish grief. All night long she sat by her father's side, gently but earnestly refusing to leave her place, and when morning came she was delirious with a brain fever. The doctor took her home with him; he nursed her tenderly for many days, but her spirit passed away from him to join her father and sister in a second Paradise, even brighter and sweeter than the one in the Bloomingdale, fragrant with its honeysuckle and morning glories.

[From the National Intelligencer, July 21.
The New Commander.

We are glad to see it stated by our contemporaries that the forces of Gen. Lee in Maryland and Pennsylvania are restrained by their commanders from all acts of wanton mischief and rapine. In this respect their demeanor appears to be worthy of praise. It will not be alleged, we presume, that this forbearance of the Southern forces in Pennsylvania springs from any secret "sympathy" with the Federal Government. Yet we know it has been common to charge that such of our commanders as protected private property in Virginia were for this reason justly open to the suspicion of being "tender towards the feelings of the rebels." In fact, the plainest considerations of military prudence and expediency dictate the propriety of this course. If humanity had nothing to urge in favor of it, military discipline would none the less make it a duty, because it is an indispensable condition of effective warfare. The President, in the instructions promulgated for the government of our armies, has so held, and it is only because those instructions have not been obeyed and are not enforced that we have witnessed such scenes as the burning of Bluford and Darien and other towns in South.

The conduct of the insurgents on land stands in contrast with their operations on the sea, where whatever may be the strict letter of the admiralty law which authorizes the captor to destroy the prize he cannot bring into the port for condemnation, little can be said in defense of such depredations as those of the Tacony among the fishing fleets of New England. Under this head the Boston Courier says:

"The capture of fishermen by the rebel cruiser Tacony is an outrage upon civilization and the recognized customs of warfare of a character quite as base as the raids of Montgomery in South Carolina. The people of our fishing towns depend almost entirely for subsistence upon the proceeds of their dangerous and but moderately productive toil, and, as non-combatants, they have always in war times been free from interruption or seizure. Not only has this been so in our wars with England, but during the long wars between Holland and England, fishermen were generally allowed to pursue their vocations unharmed. In the war of 1812 commanders of British ships of war gave passes to American fishermen. The first ship that displayed the Stars and Stripes in the Thames was laden with oil, and the whale fishers of Nantucket, during the hostilities to go and return from the fishing grounds at pleasure."

"He's good grit," said the attendant; "but that chlorform doesn't seem to do its work well enough. They've got his leg nearly off now, though, so it'll soon be over. I knew they'd have to take the limb off when I first saw the wound, but Marvin wouldn't."

"Hush!" I exclaimed.

At the mention of her father's name, the poor child had turned as pale as death, and now, with her hands clasped together, with starting eyes and bated breath, sat looking at the speaker.

"Papa is it papa?" she cried in agonizing tones. "His letter didn't say he was so bad as that. Oh, papa, poor, suffering papa! I must go to him! Where is he? oh! where is he?" And she would have rushed from the room had not the attendant detained her.

"It will only make him worse, my little

A. H. Stephens a Prophet.

It is well known that the present Vice President of the Confederacy made a speech strongly opposed to secession in the Georgia Convention of January, 1861. The following extracts will show how clearly he perceived the iniquity and foresaw the results of the measure:

"That this step once taken could never be recalled, and all the baleful and withering consequences that must follow (as they would see) will rest on the Convention for all coming time. When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by the demon of war which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth; when our green fields of waving harvests shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery car of war sweeping over our land; our temples of justice laid in ashes; all the horrors and desolation of war upon us; who but this Convention will be held responsible for it? and who but him who shall have given his vote for this unwise and ill-timed measure (as I honestly think and believe) shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity for all coming time for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetrate."

"Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments—what reasons you can give to your fellow-sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us. What reasons can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case; and to what cause or overact can you name on point on which to rest the plea of justification? What right has the North assailed?

What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? And what claim founded in justice and right, has been withheld? Can either of you to day name one Governmental act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the Government of Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer!"

"Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a Government as this, under which we have lived for more than three quarters of a century, in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety while the elements of peril are around us, with peace and tranquility, accompanied with unbounded prosperity and rights unsailed, is the height of madness, folly, and wickedness, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote."

[From the National Intelligencer, July 21.
The New Commander.

It is gratifying to observe that the appointment of Gen. Meade as the commander of the Army of the Potomac is nearly everywhere received with respectful consideration for that officer, whether regard be had to his established merit or to the circumstances under which he has acceded to the conduct of the forces arrayed against Gen. Lee. It is the good fortune of Gen. Meade to be known simply as a soldier, and if his services in this capacity have not been as conspicuous as those of a few others, it is perhaps more due to his modesty and to the absence of those extrinsic influences which make for some men a factitious reputation, than to any absence of the qualities which should inspire a solid respect. It is known that he has not intrigued for the command with which he is charged, and as the politicians have not had the opportunity of making him the banner-bearer of any party, it is to be hoped that he may be allowed to uphold the standard of his country with a steady hand. His opportunities for success are great, but his difficulties and perils at the same time are neither few nor small. If he succeeds he may count on the gratitude of the country. If he should fail he will equally deserve its sympathy, for, alike in the one event and in the other, he will doubtless have done what he could to deserve that success which it is not always in the power of mortals to command. He has certainly shown the wisdom which dwells with prudence by refusing to make any "promises or pledges," after the manner of some who have preceded him, and the Christian consciousness of the nation can repose its hopes in him with only the more of trust because, discarding the language of gasconade and presumption, he simply summons each man to do his duty and "leave to an all-controlling Providence the decision of the contest."

[From the Ohio State Journal, July 24.
Invasion of Ohio Threatened.

Gen. Kelley, in command of the Department of Western Virginia, telegraphed to Governor Tod, yesterday, that a large force of rebel cavalry and mounted infantry had been sent by Lee across the mountains, into Western Virginia, for the purpose of attempting a raid into Ohio, and that their forces had already reached Beverly, Randolph county, and were moving in the direction of Parkersburg, on the Ohio river. The Governor has also received a letter from the Captain of an efficient scouting company, in Gen. Kelley's Department, to the effect that his men, for several days have been watching the movements of the enemy, which, he says, seem to be made with the view of reaching the border before an armed force can be collected to resist their advance.

Gen. Kelley accompanied his telegram with a request for all the troops the Governor could send him, and we are happy to say that this morning a large force of infantry and artillery will be on their way to check the rebel advance. Several of the volunteer military companies of this city have been called upon to repair to Camp Chase for guard duty, so that the organized and disciplined forces at that post may be forwarded to West Virginia. In the meantime, we trust that our citizens will continue to apply themselves to drill, so that they may be prepared for any emergency.

A wedding took place up town a few nights since between one of our returned officers and the girl of his affections. The bridegroom was dressed in full uniform sword and all, and thereby hangs a tale. The bride's sister has a beau who is a carpenter, and a little three year old noticing the bridegroom's sword, ventured to ask, "Ma, when Mr. Jones and Kate get married will Mr. Jones wear his saw by his side?"

A newspaper, in noticing the presentation of silver cup to a contemporary, says:—"He needs no cup. He can drink from any vessel that contains liquor—whether the neck of a bottle, the mouth of a demijohn, the spile of a keg, or the bung hole of a barrel."

[Harisburg Correspondence, Philadelphia Inquirer.]

DESERTIONS FROM LEE'S ARMY.—A very significant fact in connection with the invasion has been disclosed, if we can credit a calculation made by an officer holding an important position, and one entitling him to correct information of the kind, and it is that since the main body of the Confederate army crossed into this State, *no less than six thousand men have deserted from its ranks*. They are turning up in all directions, and had Lee succeeded in coming over to this side of the Susquehanna, he might have been surprised to find full one-half his host missing before a fortnight more had elapsed. If his assertion be strictly true, it is a pity that an advance was not courted at Lee's hands, for he would soon have been too seriously weakened to cause much trouble.

THE DUKES AND THE BAGMAN.—There were recently traveling in a Scottish railway, three individuals of the male gender. Two of them were small, the third was not. One of the smaller gentlemen was known to the larger one. They conversed instructively, it is to be hoped; and the third, who was a bagman, joined in the talk, and was courteously treated. At a certain station, the taller gentleman rose to leave, and his companions held two footmen ready to receive him, and a carriage awaiting him behind the pallings. The train went on, and the bagman said, "I wonder who that swell was?" "That," replied his companion "was the Duke of —." This information was given in a manner that left no doubt of its truth, and the bagman was silent and self-congratulated on the thought that he had been talking to a Duke. At length his honest heart broke out with a gush that did him no discredit. "That was the Duke?" Well, now, I say it was very kind of him—very affable to talk in that familiar way to a couple of little snobs like you and me." His companion laughed cordially, and told the story when he got out at the station nearest one of his castles; for he, too, was a Duke, and is one of the most distinguished looking men of the day.—[Gateshead Observer.]

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

April 24, 1863.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Mesaboy Demigros.

Fine Rappé, Pure Virginia,

Cigar Rappé, Nachitoches,

American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch Honey Dew Scotch,

High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,

Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch,

Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine Cut Cheving and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

Fine Cut Cheving, Smoking.

Long, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago,

Cavendish, or Sweet, Spaniard,

No. 2, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Canastor,

Nos. 1 & 2, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish,

mixed, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

April 24, 1863.

Military Furnisher!

GEORGE W. POHLMAN,

No. 102 WEST FOURTH STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

[Established 1851.]

OFFICERS Uniforms, Overcoats, Saddles,

Sabers, Belts, Sashes, gold embroidered and

metal Straps, Regimental Hats and Caps, Camp

Cots, Stoves, Mess Kettles, Regimental and Na-

tional Flags, &c.

January 26, 1863.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and

Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail

and Passenger Line.

LOSSES PAID BY THE AT&TNA DURING THE

PAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio \$43,520 S3 Michigan, \$155,043 S1

In Wis'n, 195,937 07 Indiana, ... 146,839 S1

In Ken'y, 204,939 40 Illinois, ... 448,327 41

Missouri, 334,518 04 Tennessee, ... 97,649 21

La & Min 101,369 46 Kansas, ... 19,945 77

Penn, 21,693 52 Ark & Ga., ... 23,459 09

Mississippi and Alabama..... \$32,412 18

UPWARDS OF \$15,080,759 89

Of Losses have been paid by the Attna Insurance Company in the past 43 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent from the following

LOSSES PAID BY THE AT&TNA DURING THE

PAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio \$43,520 S3 Michigan, \$155,043 S1

In Wis'n, 195,937 07 Indiana, ... 146,839 S1

In Ken'y, 204,939 40 Illinois, ... 448,327 41

Missouri, 334,518 04 Tennessee, ... 97,649 21

La & Min 101,369 46 Kansas,

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY.....JULY 10, 1863.

Union Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, OF ADAMS.

For Lieutenant Governor,

RICHARD T. JACOB, OF OLDHAM.

For Attorney General,

JOHN M. HARLAN, OF FRANKLIN.

For State Treasurer,

JAMES H. GARRARD, OF CLAY.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,

WM. T. SAMUELS, OF HARDIN.

For Register of Land Office,

JAMES A. DAWSON, OF HART.

For Supt. of Public Instruction,

DANIEL STEVENSON, OF FRANKLIN.

For Representative,

HILLARY M. BEDFORD.

For Sheriff,

HARRY B. INNES.

The Situation—Military and otherwise.

Since our last somewhat of the gloom that overhung the situation has passed away all the skies are brightening beyond all our anticipations for so short a period. The last few days have been characterized and marked by scenes and events, which are destined to exert a powerful influence upon the nation. Although we are cut off, in a measure, from communication, and have, as yet, none of the details of the glorious victories which have been achieved by our arms over the hosts of rebellion, enough has been made known to assure us that long and glorious strides have been taken towards the destruction of the rebellion. Vicksburg, with its entire army of 24,000 rebels, has fallen into our hands. Lee's army, which but a few days ago threatened the capital of the nation, and the loyal States, has been driven back, defeated, and, as some think, in a great measure destroyed. Our glorious army of the Potomac, which has fought so long and so tenaciously against all sorts of adverse circumstances, has, at last, achieved the honor of destroying the boasted army of the Southern Confederacy, under the lead of its boasted leader. The charm of Lee's name is gone before the matchless skill of our new man, Geo. G. Meade. We will not attempt to give any details of losses, captures, &c., but will await authentic information upon these unimportant matters. It is enough to know that a glorious victory has been gained over the rebel armies, and that, of necessity, the rebellion has received blows from which it cannot recover. It may not die right off, as some in the height of their patriotic enthusiasm suppose, but it will die. Its fate is already fixed. The attempt to break up this Government, every thinking man must now feel, is the height of folly. It is too soon to predict what will be the immediate effects of these magnificent victories, and it is a matter of very little consequence, so long as the heart of the patriot is gladdened with the assurance of the ultimate results of the salvation of his Government and the destruction of the rebellion.

The letter of Gen. Bramlette, which we published in our last paper, defining his position, and correcting some erroneous impressions which had been circulated, upon the strength of an imperfect and incorrect report of his speeches, has, as we supposed it would, and always believed, removed all doubt. He stands square upon the Union platform adopted at Louisville, no more and no less, and he is worthy the support of every good citizen in Kentucky. General B. we have always known, from a long acquaintance with him, and from conversations since the rebellion broke out, to be as sound and conservative as any man in Kentucky. He is the man for Governor of Kentucky. His election will guarantee peace and security to our people, so far as the power of the State and of the General Government can give it. Make him Governor, and he will put down raids and guerrillas. He will put a stop those reckless bands of robbers and plunderers who are infesting the State, and preventing the people from attending to their business.

The man who has a family to protect, and property which he values, and who would vote for the Wickliffe ticket, in preference to the Union ticket, is a downright simpleton. Elect Bramlette & Co., and everything that can be done to give security and quiet, will be done; but to elect Wickliffe and his set, and we will have no assurance of such security. This latter ticket is running in the interest of Secession, and its election, will bring the State in antagonism with the General Government, and thereby, either make the State the battle field, or will deprive us of the support and protection of the Government. Either state of cause, would expose us to incalculable injury, which can just as well be avoided by the election of the Union ticket.

The great fall of the Yozemite, California, is situated where the stream of that name, eighty feet wide, leaps down two thousand and sixty-three feet in three falls. This fall is the greatest cataract in the world.

We are unable to understand what motive any one but a Secessionist can have for supporting the Wickliffe ticket in preference to the ticket of the Union Democratic party. We can readily see the propriety of Secessionists voting for it, for it is running in opposition to the Union party, and its success will offer the only chance now left to array Kentucky against the Federal Government, and in favor of the Southern Confederacy. All chance of conquering Kentucky, as the rebels first intended, is gone. The tremendous disasters which have so suddenly come upon their armies in Mississippi and in Pennsylvania, removes all fear which we may have, at any time, entertained, that the rebels will gain either a temporary or permanent foot-hold in this State. The information, received yesterday, of Bragg's retreat across the Tennessee river leaves no room to doubt on this subject, and we feel sure that, so far as any military movements on Kentucky soil are concerned, they will amount to nothing more than raids and the movements of guerrilla parties. Our State may be infested with these enemies of all parties and of all classes. Even though their armies may be destroyed, roving bands of thieves, robbers, and guerrillas will roam about plundering friend and foe alike.

This evil will affect all alike, and all alike, the Secessionists and the Unionists, are equally interested, in putting a stop to it. They should be crushed out—crushed out in a way the most thorough, prompt, and complete. Let it be known that they are to find no friends in this State—no aiders and abettors. If any should be so far forgetful of their own interest and the safety of their neighbors, as to give them aid and comfort, let the same punishment be meted out to them that would be dealt out to the robber himself.

General Bramlette promises the people of Kentucky, that, if he is elected Governor of Kentucky, he will clean them out, without delay, and with a swiftness that will give peace and security to the people.

This guarantee, from such a man, is worth something to the people, and should lead them to give their support to him. He will fulfill his promises. From him the people have the right to expect some relief, whereas if they trust to this Wickliffe ticket, they will fail to get, what is most desired in Kentucky, quiet and security.

It seems to us that the people should take a practical, common sense view of this matter. Their interest, as well as duty, lead to this view, and why should they not, in this as well as every other vital matter, be governed by these important considerations. Let them look to the results of their action.

A vote for the Wickliffe ticket in August will be a permanent record against those who make it. It will rise up in judgement against them and their children after them. It will be an evidence which will not be forgotten, that men did not love their country in its hour of trial, but rather sympathized with its enemies. Such a record we would not leave behind for all the wealth in this world.

The information is that Bragg has crossed the Tennessee river and burnt the splendid bridge behind him. This is cheering news to us, as it places Kentucky beyond all danger from a rebel invasion. There is now no force sufficient to undertake such a dangerous enterprise. We will, of course, be annoyed by guerrillas, but will not be subjected to another invasion. The rebel force in East Tennessee is too small to create any alarm, and Bragg is so closely followed and watched by Rosecrans, that he cannot distract us.

On the evening of the 4th of July, the "Georgetown Brass Band," before setting off for their homes, did us the honor to give us a serenade, for which we tender to them our thanks. We were astonished at the fine performance of this band, knowing, as we did, that they had only been organized and under instruction about two months. This band is evidently composed of gentlemen of decided musical talent, and they not only themselves, but also their instructor, Mr. Dennis W. Haly, great credit by their rapid progress. They play well some 18 or 20 different pieces, which is very unusual for so new a band. We predict for the Georgetown Band a brilliant future, and have no doubt they will be entitled to the appellation of "The Excelsior Band" of Kentucky.

DEAR.—Blessed is he who can slap his breeches pocket in the face of the world, and triumphantly exclaim, "Behold, ye good people! Lo, ye heavily laden debtors! come and look upon a man—a being like unto yourselves—who owes not a dollar!" We would travel far to see such a creature, we would contribute liberally toward providing a glass case in which his embalmed remains should be preserved after death, as a sacred relique for posterity—a species almost extinct in the nineteenth century—the Cash Philosopher! Him no duns can harass, nor the approach of inevitable payment disturb. His substance no voracious lawyer can devour, nor their ruthless myrmidons seize upon. He, securely armed in spite, at the dread sheriff and defies his power. He is cheerful even on the awful eve of quarter day. He alone is the free citizen—only he can feel truly independent! Happy mortal!—N. Y. Sunday Times.

If the Editor of the Times will call at the "Commonwealth Office" we believe we can point out the man who owes no other man a dollar; but whether he is any happier than some of his neighbors who owe a good many dollars for friends—posterity will probably determine.

"My son hold up your head and tell who was the strongest man?"
"Jonah."
"Why so?"
"Cause the whale couldn't hold him after he got him down."

Summary of the News.

The information received by yesterday's papers corroborate all that has been stated in regard to the battles in Pennsylvania and Maryland. The loss of Lee has been very large, amounting to 35,000 prisoners and 60 pieces of artillery. The loss of rebel officers of high rank is unusually large, embracing many Generals and Brigadiers, besides those of lesser rank.

At Helena a battle was fought and won by General Prentiss. The combined forces of Price and Marmaduke, estimated at 8,000, attacked the fortifications, which were defended by only 4,000. The rebels, after a severe fight, were repulsed with a loss of 1,500, including 700 prisoners. The latter had arrived at Cairo. Our forces had the occupation of several gunboats.

At Donaldsonville there was, on the 28th ult., another battle and a Union victory.

The rebels attacked the force and were repulsed with a loss of 600, including 100 prisoners.

We clip the following from the Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday:

Our advice this morning place Lee's army at Williamsport. A portion of his ambulance train had been crossed on rafts, and his cattle swam over; but his forces were all on the north side with no means of crossing. He was concentrating his army and preparing for battle, anticipating an attack. Our army was also concentrating, and it is deemed probable that a battle may have been fought yesterday. All the reports represent the prospect as decidedly favorable.

John Morgan managed to reach the Ohio river at Brandenburg, Ky., forty-three miles below Louisville, where he captured two steamers, the Alice Dean and J. T. McCombs.

At one o'clock yesterday morning, as we learn from a dispatch to Capt. Dean, neither of the boats had been destroyed. The probability is Morgan will use the boats for the purpose of making his escape. Gunboats have been dispatched to attend to the case.

A dispatch from Indianapolis mentions that several hundred rebels had crossed near

Brandenburg into Indiana, and in a skirmish with Home Guards, several of the latter

were killed and wounded.

We have advice from General Rosecrans' headquarters up to last evening. Bragg had crossed the Tennessee river at Bridgeport, and burned the north end of the great railroad bridge at that place. The rebel retreat was a disastrous one, and nothing but the bad roads saved the enemy from destruction.

HEADQUARTERS, 23D ARMY CORPS, Lexington, Ky., July 1863.

General Order, No. 8.

The persons and property of Union citizens, non-combatants, within the lines of this command, are under its especial protection. For every one injured in their person, five rebel sympathizers will be arrested, and punished accordingly. For injuries done to the property of Union citizens, ample reparation will be levied upon rebel sympathizers.

By command of Maj. Gen. HARTSTAFF.

GEO. B. DRAKE, A. A. G.
(Official) E. O. Brown, Maj. and A. D. C.

A Washington correspondent of the New York News says the President has replied to the Vandalligham Committee from Ohio, in a long letter, in duplicate. The tenor of it is that Mr. Vandalligham should be released, and will be, if the committee will endorse three propositions to this effect: first, that a rebellion exists, and that it is the President's duty, to put it down; second, that the committee will use their influence in crushing it; and, third, that they will see that the army employed for the purpose is well paid, fed, and clothed. If the committee, or a majority of them, endorse these propositions, and so signify, by endorsing the duplicate letter to that effect and return it to the President, then Mr. Vandalligham will be released. The committee were indignant at the reply, and are to meet in New York and frame a rejoinder.

SALE OF STOCKS.—The Louisville Journal, of July 7, says, the following very satisfactory sales of stocks were made yesterday at the Court House by our enterprising auctioneers Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co.: Thirty-five shares Bank of Louisville, per share.....\$100 Twenty-eight shares Bank of Kentucky, per share.....96 Ten shares Northern Bank of Kentucky, per share.....103 Five shares Bank of Kentucky, per share.....98 The above shares of stock were sold, representing the July dividends. Five shares Bank of Kentucky, with dividends.....\$100 Sixteen shares Louisville and Nashville Railroad, per share.....98 Four shares Louisville and Nashville Railroad, per share.....95

Contingent fund and profit and loss, as above.....\$161,328 82 Deduct dividend of three per cent. declared this day.....51,000 00 Leaves present surplus of.....\$110,328 82

J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

FARMERS BANK OF KENTUCKY, Frankfort, July 6th, 1863.

MEANS.

Kentucky State loan.....\$250,000 00 Notes discounted.....765,040 82 Bills of Exchange.....1,162,003 70 Suspended debt.....104,230 66

Due from other Banks.....153,842 18 Real estate—banking houses.....89,925 92 Cash on hand, viz:

In gold and silver.....910,432 12 In notes of other banks, and United States Treasury Notes.....406,212 88 On deposit in banks in New York and Philadelphia.....654,075 81

2,000,720 82 \$4,530,374 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....\$1,700,000 00 Notes in circulation.....1,270,718 00 Due to other banks.....33,347 60 Due to individual depositors.....1,057,924 33 Dividends unclaimed.....7,050 40

Contingent fund.....\$40,000 00 Profit and loss.....121,328 82

161,328 82 \$4,530,374 65

Contingent fund and profit and loss, as above.....\$161,328 82 Deduct dividend of three per cent. declared this day.....51,000 00 Leaves present surplus of.....\$110,328 82

J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

FARMERS BANK OF KENTUCKY, Frankfort, July 6th, 1863.

MEANS.

Kentucky State loan.....\$250,000 00 Notes discounted.....765,040 82 Bills of Exchange.....1,162,003 70 Suspended debt.....104,230 66

Due from other Banks.....153,842 18 Real estate—banking houses.....89,925 92 Cash on hand, viz:

In gold and silver.....910,432 12 In notes of other banks, and United States Treasury Notes.....406,212 88 On deposit in banks in New York and Philadelphia.....654,075 81

2,000,720 82 \$4,530,374 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....\$1,700,000 00 Notes in circulation.....1,270,718 00 Due to other banks.....33,347 60 Due to individual depositors.....1,057,924 33 Dividends unclaimed.....7,050 40

Contingent fund.....\$40,000 00 Profit and loss.....121,328 82

161,328 82 \$4,530,374 65

Contingent fund and profit and loss, as above.....\$161,328 82 Deduct dividend of three per cent. declared this day.....51,000 00 Leaves present surplus of.....\$110,328 82

J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

FARMERS BANK OF KENTUCKY, Frankfort, July 6th, 1863.

MEANS.

Kentucky State loan.....\$250,000 00 Notes discounted.....765,040 82 Bills of Exchange.....1,162,003 70 Suspended debt.....104,230 66

Due from other Banks.....153,842 18 Real estate—banking houses.....89,925 92 Cash on hand, viz:

In gold and silver.....910,432 12 In notes of other banks, and United States Treasury Notes.....406,212 88 On deposit in banks in New York and Philadelphia.....654,075 81

2,000,720 82 \$4,530,374 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....\$1,700,000 00 Notes in circulation.....1,270,718 00 Due to other banks.....33,347 60 Due to individual depositors.....1,057,924 33 Dividends unclaimed.....7,050 40

Contingent fund.....\$40,000 00 Profit and loss.....121,328 82

161,328 82 \$4,530,374 65

Contingent fund and profit and loss, as above.....\$161,328 82 Deduct dividend of three per cent. declared this day.....51,000 00 Leaves present surplus of.....\$110,328 82

J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

FARMERS BANK OF KENTUCKY, Frankfort, July 6th, 1863.

ME

DOCKET

OF THE

COURT OF APPEALS;

SUMMER TERM, 1863.

First Day...June 1st.

Commonwealth vs. Turner.....Madison.
Same vs. Grady.....Marshall.
Same vs. Roberts et al.....Henry.
Same vs. Same.....
Same vs. White.....Ballard.
Same vs. Lyons.....Lyon.
Brown vs. Commonwealth.....Jefferson.

Second Day...June 2d.

Norris vs. Doniphan et al.....Mason.
Bottom vs. Hart's adm'r.....Boyle.
Montgomery vs. Hansford.....Lincoln.
Pennington's ex'r. vs. Tucker.....
Colvin's heirs vs. Bruce.....
Hill et al. vs. Jackson et al.....
Montgomery vs. Benedict.....
Stone vs. Harris' trustee.....Madison.

Third day...June 3d.

Collie et al. vs. Higgins et al.....Pulaski.
Haleo vs. Smith.....
Smith vs. Smith.....Rockcastle.
McNeill et al. vs. McNeill.....Laurel.
Hawn vs. Johnson.....Knox.
Fuller vs. Vermillion.....
Tinsley vs. Watking.....

Fourth day...June 4th.

Rice vs. Rice.....Mariam.
Bownman vs. Sewell.....Brothitt.
Roak et al. vs. Back et al.....
Doty vs. Bruce et al.....Lewis.
Pearce's heirs vs. Perkins.....Caldwell.
Petit's adm'r. vs. Bruce's adm'r.....
Calvert vs. Sassen.....

Fifth day...June 5th.

Hedford vs. Chamberlin et al.....Christian.
Henderson & Nashville R. R. Co.'s. Rogers.....
McCarty vs. McDaniels et al.....
Bibb vs. Tomberville et al.....Todd.
Trice et al. vs. Russell.....Hopkins.
Applegate vs. Applegate.....Pendleton.
Patterson & Co. vs. Byrd.....Christian.

Sixth day...June 6th.

Lether vs. Ingram.....Henderson.
Burke vs. Barrett et al.....
Gregory vs. McFarland, who.....
Shefer vs. Royster.....
Tomlinson vs. Tomlinson.....Hickman.
Byasse vs. Reese.....
Sloan vs. Clark.....Fulton.

Seventh day...June 8th.

Davidson et al. vs. Howell.....Fulton.
Stevens vs. Winston.....
Miller vs. Owens.....
Newton vs. Prather.....
Hardy vs. Harrell.....Calloway.
Curd's ex'r. vs. Nuckles.....
Thompson & Wallace vs. Jarrett.....
McCracken.....

Eighth day...June 9th.

Fleming et al. vs. Cook et al.....McCracken.
Bannon vs. Grief et al.....
Wood & Calhoun vs. Cobb.....
Pea vs. Minter.....Graves.
Ross vs. Wolfe.....
Hudnall vs. Shelby.....Livingston.
Alsobrook vs. Ramey.....
Newman, trust., &c. vs. Johnson.....

Ninth day...June 10th.

Huskus's adm'r. vs. Burke et al. Livingston.
Hays et al. vs. Hughes et al. Union.
Powell vs. Delaney.....
Cook vs. Stewart et al.....
Lee vs. Lee.....Davies.
Bartley et al. vs. McKimion's adm'r.....
Burke vs. Claybrook.....

Tenth day...June 11th.

McKinney vs. Daniel.....Davies.
Buckley et al. vs. Davidson.....
Dorsey vs. Houston.....McLean.
Stinson's ex'r. et al. vs. Grubbs' ad'm'r.....
adult et al. vs. Grayson.....
Shan et al. vs. Geoghegan.....Hardin.
Same vs. Dito's adm'r.....
Perrelli et al. vs. Mulhall.....

Eleventh day...June 12th.

Richardson vs. Barrett.....Hart.
Com'th. for use of Waggoner, vs.
Gavin et al.....
Foster et al. vs. Wade.....Simpson.
Hays vs. Lucas et al.....Warren.
Underwood vs. Hayes.....
Forbes vs. Bradshaw.....Edmonson.
Rice's adm'r. vs. Sullivan.....Mason.

Twelfth day...June 13th.

Thirteenth day...June 15th.
Estill vs. Baily.....Fleming.
Benton vs. Duprey et al.....
Taber's ex'r. vs. Lyons et al.....
Mills vs. Tally.....
Daughtery vs. Smith & Wilson & Co.....
Peck vs. Barnes et al.....
Armstrong & Throp vs. Harman et al.....
Polly et al. vs. Alexander et al. Madison.
Branham vs. Branham's adm'r. Lewis.
Fairburn et al. vs. Meants et al.....

Fourteenth day...June 16th.

Green vs. Goodrum et al.....Marion.
Monroe vs. Same.....
McDowell & Co. vs. Same.....
Thompson et al. vs. Healy.....
Phillips vs. Clark et al.....
Thomas vs. Koy.....
Allen et al. vs. Brown.....Nelson.
Troutman vs. Barnes.....
Bradshaw vs. Brashears' heirs.....

Seventeenth day...June 19th.

Nelson et al. vs. Miller.....Jefferson.
Pegard et al. vs. Keller.....
Heesberger vs. Braemer.....
Austin vs. Keller.....
Wood vs. Wright's adm'r.....
Jones et al. vs. McCawley et al.....
Geoghegan vs. Jewett.....
Hastings & Harley vs. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

Eighteenth day...June 20th.

Spiegelder vs. Werne et al. Lou. Chancery.
Lewis et al. vs. Harris et al. Lou. Chancery.
Huffman's ex'r. vs. Thomas.....
Sayre vs. Lou. Un. Ben. Association.....
Heidell & Seasegood & Co. vs. Merkley & Co. et al.....
Figg vs. Murphy.....
Brown vs. Story's adm'r.....

Nineteenth day...June 22d.

Gordon vs. Blotz et al.....Lou. Chancery.
Same vs. Lou. City.....
Alexander et al. vs. Stillwell's et al.....
Same vs. Stillwell et al.....
Obst vs. Montgomery.....
Hosier et al. vs. Lou. & Portland R. Co.
Randolph et al. vs. Bashaw et al.

Twentieth Day...June 23d.
Frank vs. Hays.....Lou. Chancery.
White et al. vs. Lou. City.....
Stern vs. Freeman.....
Riley et al. vs. Shields et ux.....
Smith vs. Robinson et al.....
Same vs. Cope & Co. et al.....
Hoke vs. Penton.....Oldham.
Jesse et al. vs. McCracken, et al.....Henry.

Twenty-first Day...June 24th.

Berry et al. vs. Randell.....Henry.
Smith et al. vs. Jarvis et al. Shely.
White vs. Bookler.....
Neel vs. Hickman et al. by guardian.....
Bayes vs. Mershon et al. Clarke.
Foster et al. vs. Grigsby et al. Clarke.
Wills et al. vs. Lewis et al.

Twenty-second Day...June 25th.

Graves et al. vs. Sallis.....Fayette.
Ortner's ex'r. vs. Gibson.....
Hunt's assignee vs. Davidson's trustee.....
Northern Bank of Ky. et al. vs. Keiser et al.....
Rodes vs. Letcher's trustees.....
Johnson's ad'm'r. et al. vs. Wiseman's ex'r.
Steels vs. Todhunter.....

Twenty-third Day...June 26th.

Lilly vs. Pettitt (R. H.).....Fayette.
Same vs. Same (B. F.).....
January vs. Marsh et al. Bourbon.
Shropshire et al. vs. Shropshire's adm'r.
Talbot vs. Winchell use of, &c.
Whitney vs. Suduth et al.
Randall vs. Shropshire.....

Twenty-fourth Day...June 27th.

Skillman et al. vs. Muir's ex'r. Bourbon.
Broadwell et al. vs. Broadwell's adm'r.
Harrison. Magee vs. Redman.....
Boswell vs. Reed & Sons.....
Smith et al. vs. David et al.
January et al. vs. Henry.....

Twenty-fifth Day...June 28th.

Hicks & Craig vs. Eggar.....Harrison.
Walden vs. Ewing et al.
Lair's ex'r. vs. Lair's ex'r.
Ogle vs. Clough's adm'r. et al.
Anderson vs. Curry.....
Stowers et al. vs. Cook.....Pendleton.
Knight vs. Coppage.....
Combe et al. vs. Harberson.....
Elliot vs. Woodson.....

Twenty-sixth Day...June 29th.

Howard et al. vs. Glass.....Scott.
Ballinger et al. vs. Flooko.....
Griffith & Ballinger vs. Wilgus et al.
Griffith & Barkley vs. Same.....
Beatty vs. Sinclair.....
Dahoney et al. vs. Hunt.....
Same vs. Farmers' Bank of Ky.

Twenty-seventh Day...July 1st.

Craig vs. Risk.....Scott.
Thomason vs. Thomason et al.
Debonay vs. Hord et al.
Outfit vs. Gano et al.
Malory vs. Smith.....
Cantrell et al. vs. Smith.....
Same vs. Pitts.....

Twenty-eighth Day...July 2d.

Kendall et al. vs. Garth's ex'r. Scott.
Carrington et al. vs. Smith's ex'r.
Same vs. Pitts.....
Sams vs. Wardell.....
Ashurst vs. Wither.....
Betts vs. Young & Co.
Outfit vs. Galpin & Simpson.....

Twenty-ninth Day...July 3d.

Davis vs. Scott, guardian.....Scott.
Davis et al. vs. Wilder Jr. & Co.
Malory vs. Smith.....
Bald & Goss & Co. vs. Borders Lawrence.
Merrill vs. Holbrook.....Carter.
Ratcliffe vs. Friend.....Johnson.

Thirtieth Day...July 4th.

Bardsley vs. West & Muhling et al.
Same vs. Pitts.....
Sims vs. Landenb. Lou. Chancery.
Shrader et al. vs. Phillips et al. by guardian.....Lou. Chancery.
Sisty-third Day...August 14th.

Brockinridge's ex'r. et al. vs. Grady et al.
Grayson et al.
Same vs. Assignees U. S. Bank. Lou. Chancery.
Malory vs. Smith.....
Francis vs. Smith.....Lou. Chancery.
Same vs. Pitts.....

Sisty-fourth Day...August 15th.

Howard et al. vs. Glass.....Scott.
Ballinger et al. vs. Flooko.....
Griffith & Ballinger vs. Wilgus et al.
Griffith & Barkley vs. Same.....
Beatty vs. Sinclair.....
Dahoney et al. vs. Hunt.....
Same vs. Farmers' Bank of Ky.

Sisty-fifth Day...August 16th.

Craig vs. Risk.....Scott.
Thomason vs. Thomason et al.
Debonay vs. Hord et al.
Outfit vs. Gano et al.
Malory vs. Smith.....
Cantrell et al. vs. Smith.....
Same vs. Pitts.....

Sisty-sixth Day...August 17th.

Bardsley vs. West & Muhling et al.
Same vs. Pitts.....
Sams vs. Wardell.....
Ashurst vs. Wither.....
Betts vs. Young & Co.
Outfit vs. Galpin & Simpson.....

Sisty-seventh Day...August 18th.

Hornaby vs. Swift.....Lou. Chancery.
Sisty-first Day...August 12th.

Arthur vs. Kennedy.....Kentucky.
Hamilton vs. Barnes, White & Co.
Sisty-second Day...August 13th.

Shrader et al. vs. Phillips et al. by guardian.....Lou. Chancery.
Sisty-third Day...August 14th.

Taylor vs. Gray.....Lou. Chancery.
Oatman et al. vs. Gray et al.
Sisty-ninth Day...August 21st.

Dressman's ad'm'r. vs. Menzies et al.
Kenton.
Sisty-twenty-first Day...August 22d.

Jackson vs. Gandy et al.
Same vs. Pitts.....
Sams vs. Wardell.....
Ashurst vs. Wither.....
Betts vs. Young & Co.
Outfit vs. Galpin & Simpson.....

Thirty-first Day...July 1st.

Young vs. Irwin et al.
Guiteau vs. Lex. & Big Sandy R. Co.
Bengham vs. Same.....
Thirty-ninth Day...July 16th.

Lee vs. Forsythe et al.
Spalding vs. Simms et al.
Boro vs. Helm.....

Thirty-sixth Day...July 13th.

Williams vs. Farris et al. by guardian.....Calloway.
Clarke vs. Brasher et al.
Thirty-Seventh Day...July 14th.

Young vs. Irwin et al.
Magom vs. Holt.....Fayette.
Thirty-eighth Day...July 15th.

Guiteau vs. Lex. & Big Sandy R. Co.
Bengham vs. Same.....
Thirty-ninth Day...July 16th.

Lee vs. Forsythe et al.
Spalding vs. Simms et al.
Butler vs. Boone.
Boone vs. Matson et al.

Fortieth Day...July 17th.

Vance et al. vs. Vance et al.
Short & Co. vs. Trabue & Co.
Lou. Chancery.
Forty-first Day...July 18th.

Agricultural Bank of Lexington vs. Harper, Franklin.
Canby, by guardian vs. Piatt et al.
Boone.
Matson vs. Matson.
Eddyville, May 6, 1863-1m.

Clutter's adm'r. vs. Com'r. Nowport Safety Fund Bank....Campbell.
Forty-third Day...July 21st.

Reader vs. Ludlow.....Kentucky.
Kennedy, trustee, &c. vs. Arthur.
Forty-fourth Day...July 22d.

Young et al. vs. Duham & Harrison.
Berry et al. vs. Hamilton et al.
Boudrant.
Forty-fifth Day...July 23d.

Winn vs. Martin (of color)....Clarke.
Lebanon, April 12, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE MARION county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ANDY. Says he belongs to Samuel Tate, of Grainger county, Tennessee. He is a blacksmith by trade, about 5 feet 9 inches high, copper color, about 32 years of age, and weighs 180 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. WETHERTON, J. M. C.

April 13, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE MARION county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself BILL, Esq. Says he belongs to Orlon Emerson of Franklin, Tennessee. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, black color, about 41 years of age, and weighs 180 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. WETHERTON, J. M. C.

April 13, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE MARION county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself BILL ROBERTSON. Says he belongs to Wm. Robertson, of Jackson county, Alabama. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, copper color, about 30 years of age, and weighs about 180 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. WETHERTON, J. M. C.

April 13, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE MARION county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself BEN. Says he is about 31 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighing 175 pounds, light copper color, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, and weighs 170 pounds. Says he is free, and was raised in Louisville, Ky., but she professes to have been raised in it. She is of a black color, about 5 feet 7 inches high, tolerably well made, and weighs about 14